Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 75, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1791. [Whole No. 179.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to provide for the unlading of Ships or Veſſels, in caſes of Obſtruction by Ice.

WHEREAS it ſometimes happens, that ſhips or veſſels are obſtructed by ice in their paſſage to the ports of their deſtination, and it is neceſſary that proviſion ſhould be made for unlading ſuch ſhips or veſſels;

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That in all caſes where a ſhip or veſſel ſhall be prevented by ice from getting to the port at which her cargo is intended to be delivered, it ſhall be lawful for the collector of the diſtrict, in which ſuch ſhip or veſſel may be ſo obſtructed, to receive the report and entry of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and with the conſent of the naval-officer (where there is one) to grant a permit or permits for unlading or landing the goods, wares or merchandize imported in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, at any place within his diſtrict, which ſhall appear to him to be moſt convenient and proper.

And be it further enacted, That the report and entry of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and of her cargo, or any part thereof, and all perſons concerned therein, ſhall be under and ſubject to the ſame rules, regulations, reſtrictions, penalties and proviſions, as if the ſaid ſhip or veſſel had arrived at the port of her deſtination, and had there proceeded to the delivery of her cargo.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JANUARY THE SEVENTH, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT to continue an Act, intituled, "an Act declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain Acts of the ſtates of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations," ſo far as the ſame reſpects the ſtates of Georgia, and Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs intituled, "an act declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the ſtates of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations," ſhall be continued, and is hereby declared to be in full force, ſo far as the ſame reſpects the ſtates of Georgia, and Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, for the farther term of one year, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JANUARY TENTH, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

Extracts from Brigadier-General HARMAR's letter to the Secretary of War:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT-WASHINGTON,
November 23, 1790.

"ON Thurſday, the 30th Sept. I took the field, with ſuch of the Federal Troops as were then aſſembled at Fort-Waſhington, conſiſting of two battalions, commanded by Majors Wyllys and Doughty, with three braſs pieces of ordnance, viz. a ſix pounder, a three pounder, and a five and one half inch howitz; together with Capt. Ferguſon's company of artillery; making in the whole 320 men, including non-commiſſioned officers. With this force I immediately proceeded to join the militia under the command of Col. Hardin, whom I had put in motion the 26th, and ordered to advance along what is called, "Clarke's Old Trace," for about 25 miles, there to halt till further orders. The militia had been draughted from Kentucky and Pennſylvania, and both together amounted to 1133 men. Many of the former were ſubſtitutes, and by no means equal, either in ſpirit or appearance, to the generality of their countrymen. My whole force then was 1453 (including two troops of cavalry) but from this number we may ſafely deduct 200 of the militia as good for nothing.

"Oct. 14th, I detached Col. Hardin with 600 men, compoſed of 50 federal troops, and 550 militia, 100 of whom were mounted. The object was, to reconnoitre the country, and feel, at their towns the enemy's pulſe, while the army advanced.

"A diſpatch arrived on the 16th from Col. Hardin, informing me that the ſavages, and the traders, (who are, perhaps, the worſt ſavages of the two) had evacuated their towns, with appearances of precipitation, and burnt the principal village, called the Omee town, together with all the traders' houſes.

"On Sunday the 17th entered on the ruins of the Omee town, or French village, as part of it is called. Appearances confirmed accounts I have received of the conſternation into which the ſavages and their trading allies had been thrown by the approach of the army. Many valuables of the traders were deſtroyed in the confuſion, and vaſt quantities of corn and other grain and vegetables, were ſecreted in holes dug in the earth, and other hiding places. Col. Hardin rejoined the army.

"Beſides the town of Omee, there were ſeveral other villages ſituate upon the banks of three rivers. One of them belonging to the Omee Indians, called Keguiogue, was ſtanding, and contained 30 houſes, on the bank oppoſite the principal village. Two others, conſiſting together of about 45 houſes, lay a few miles up the St. Mary, and were inhabited by Delawares. Thirty-ſix houſes occupied by other ſavages of this tribe formed another, but ſcattered town, on the eaſt bank of the St. Joſeph, 2 or 3 miles N. from the French village. And about the ſame diſtance down the Omee river, lay the Shawanoe town of Chillakothe, conſiſting of 58 houſes; oppoſite which, on the other ſide bank of the river, were 16 habitations more, belonging to ſavages of the ſame nation. All theſe I ordered to be burnt during my ſtay there, together with great quantities of corn and vegetables hidden (as at the principal village) in the earth and other places, by the ſavages, who had abandoned them. It is computed there were not leſs than 20,000 buſhels of corn in the ear, which the army deſtroyed,

"On the 18th two Indians were killed and ſcalped by the cavalry; and another was killed at night. We loſt a great number of horſes at this time, occaſioned by the negligence of the militia guards, and their diſobedience of orders.

"On the 19th, Col. Hardin was detached with 180 men, taken from the Pennſylvania and Kentuckey militia, and 30 federal troops commanded by Lieut. Armſtrong. Part of the detachment proceeded about 10 miles weſterly of the main body of the army, now poſted at Chillakothe, (the Pennſylvanians, who formed the left column, having fallen ſome miles in the rear) when a body of Indians appeared, and advanced to the attack; and tho the enemy did not, as it is believed, exceed a hundred and thirty, yet the militia made no reſiſtance, but fled, leaving the handful of federal troops to their fate; ſeven only of whom eſcaped. The militia loſt but few men; among theſe, fell, lamented by his acquaintance, Capt. Scott of the militia, ſon to Gen. Scott of Kentucky. I am not informed of the loſs ſuſtained by the ſavages; but I conceive it could not be great.

"Incenſed at the diſgraceful conduct of the militia, and determined to prevent, if poſſible, a repetition of it upon any future occaſion, I reprehended it in my next orders with great ſeverity. This meaſure, tho harſh, will appear to have been neceſſary. It operated as a ſtimulus to wipe off the ſoul ſtain, which the reputation of the militia had incurred.

"The great object of the expedition being now completely effected, that is, the deſtruction of the Omee towns, and the proviſions laid up for their ſubſiſtence; on the 21ſt the army began to return towards Fort Waſhington by the route they came.

"It was originally my intention, to have returned by the way of the Ouiattanon (commonly called the Weeah) towns on the Wabaſh; and break them up alſo. Major Hamtramck, commanding at Fort-Knox, (Vincennes) had been previouſly ordered to make a movement towards them with the troops under his command; 300 militia from Kentucky were ordered to reinforce him. The movement was intended as well for a diverſion to prevent an union of the Indian forces, as for the purpoſe of effecting a junction with our whole force, in caſe I ſhould have judged it adviſeable to enter the country of the Ouiattons. Circumſtances however rendered it impracticable for me to attempt it, at this time, with any tolerable proſpect of ſucceſs. The horſes of the army were now, by various cauſes, reduced to two thirds of their original number, and the remainder ſo worn down with hard ſervice, as to preclude the poſſibility of reaping much farther benefit from them. I have not yet received any communication from Major Hamtramck, notwithſtanding the long lapſe of time ſince he was ordered to march.

"On the 21ſt October, the army decamped from Chillakothe, returning on the rout we had come about 8 miles. Here we remained till the morning of the 23d. Finding, in the mean time, that the enemy ſtudiouſly avoided coming to a general action; and conceiving it improper to leave them in the quiet enjoyment of their late ſucceſs, I reſolved to make an effort to bring on another partial engagement. For this purpoſe I detached, on the 21ſt, late at night, Col. Hardin, and Major Wyllys, with 360 men, 60 of whom were federal infantry—the reſt being militia, from Pennſylvania and Kentucky. I had ſometime before, mounted a company of militia, and annexed it to the two troops of Kentucky cavalry, giving the command of the whole to Major Fontaine, a brave and deſerving officer, at that time ſerving as my Aid-de-Camp. This corps made a part of the preſent command.

"I gave orders to find out and fight the enemy at all events, and to be ſparing of no means that might tend to leſſen the number of the ſavages.—Knowing of what importance the life of every warrior is held among them. The detachment reached the confluence of the Omee and St. Mary, early next morning, and filed off in three columns. The left, under Col. Hardin and Major Hall, croſſed at Kegaiogue, and proceeded along the weſt bank of the St. Joſeph. The centre, conſiſting of the federal troops, under Major Wyllys, having paſſed the Omee at the French village, moved up the eaſt bank of the St. Joſeph, at ſome diſtance from the river, while Major M'Millan led the right column over ſome heights on Wyllys's right. The enemy now appeared in different quarters, and the columns were ſoon and ſeverally engaged with various ſucceſs. A body of the ſavages having appeared in Wyllys's front, and cheriſhed the idea of an attack there, ſuddenly gained the unoccupied heights on the right, and turned his flank. At this criſis fell Major Wyllys, an officer whoſe long and meritorious ſervices claim the grateful remembrance of his country. With the talents of a cultivated mind, he united the beſt virtues of the heart. The little party, unſupported, and overpowered by numbers, now gave way, leaving 50 out of 60 dead upon the field. Free uſe was made of the bayonet, which the ſavages experienced to their coſt. Lieut. Frothingham, of my regiment, was killed in the action. I have loſt in him an uſeful officer, and a worthy man. While this part of the buſineſs was acting, the militia were not idle: they behaved with the ſpirit of veterans, and ſlew numbers of the enemy; who met their fate with uncommon bravery. In ſhort, each ſide ſeemed emulous to eſtabliſh a character over the other.—The militia every where gave ſtriking proofs of determined courage. The ſavages were in no inſtances behind them, and the ſlaughter was reciprocal.

"From the beſt information the enemy loſt in the courſe of this affair, upwards of 100 of their prime warriors,—men who appeared to fear no danger. Not a ſquaw or a child was ſeen this day to ſwell the number of the ſlain. The enemy's loſs cannot be replaced. Ours, too, was heavy. Maj. Fontaine who commanded the cavalry, was a young gentleman of the moſt amiable manners, with a ſoul formed for enterprize. Years only were wanting to moderate his ardour in the field, and unite, in the accompliſhed gentleman, the character of a good ſoldier. He fell covered with wounds, in ſingly charging with his ſword about 40 of the enemy. Some other officers of the militia were killed, and ſome few wounded. Our whole loſs in killed, wounded and miſſing, amounted to 180, including officers. Upwards of 20 of the wounded were brought off.

"Among the officers who ſurvived the ſlaughter, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves more particularly on this day, I mention with pleaſure the names of Major M'Millen, of Fayette, Major Hall, of Bourbon, and Brigade Major Ormſby, of Nelſon county, in Kentuckey; together with Capt. Gaines, of the cavalry. The conduct and perſonal courage of the firſt demand my warmeſt acknowledgments. He ſlew with his own hand three of the ſavages, and the column he led, made impreſſive exertions, wherever it appeared. The ſecond was on all occaſions obedient and brave, and diſplayed great perſonal courage. The third ſignalized himſelf in a manner that does him honor, by judiciouſly rallying a broken body of militia, which, in conſequence, did great execution, under the immediate command of this gallant young officer. Capt. Gaines is deſerving of great praiſe, for his ſoldierly conduct during the whole expedition, and particularly for the intrepidity he diſplayed in a perſonal combat of ſome duration, with a mounted ſavage, whom he at laſt overcame, bringing off the arms of his antagoniſt as trophies of the victory.

"I am under many obligations to all the field-officers, both of the Kentuckey and Pennſylvania militia, who gave me uniform proofs of the beſt diſpoſition to ſecond my endeavors during the expedition. Col. Hardin, who commanded the whole militia, is in a particular manner entitled to my acknowledgments, as well for his cool and determined conduct in action, as for his attention and perſeverance in the execution of orders. As to the officers of the federal troops under my command, I muſt, in juſtice to them, obſerve, that their whole conduct was marked by a ſtrict attention to diſcipline, a promptitude to obey orders, and alacrity in the execution of them.

"After the action of the 22d, the detachment rejoined the army in its encampment; and at 11 next morning the troops reſumed the route towards Fort Waſhington, which we reached by eaſy marches on the 3d of November. No interruption whatever was offered by the enemy on our return; a convincing proof this of their having received a blow which they felt. I flatter myſelf good conſequences will be the reſult. We have not, I conceive, loſt much more than man for man with the ſavages. Our loſs can be repaired: their's is irreparable.

"On my arrival at this fort, the pack-horſes of the line did not exceed one half of their original number. Many had been ſhot and ſtolen on the expedition; others were loſt in the woods; and others again, being worn out with fatigue, were either killed or left behind. The advanced ſtate of the ſeaſon having deprived us in a great meaſure of forage, I ordered them, at times, to be tied up at night, and flour to be ſerved out at the rate of three pounds daily to every horſe; hence you will perceive an extraordinary conſumption aroſe of that article.

"I detained in confinement here the Shawanoe priſoner we had taken, till the 18th inſt. when I diſmiſſed him back to his nation; but in a way, I truſt, that impreſſed him with ideas of our ſuperior power, his own inſignificance, and our contempt of his brethren. I ordered him a few trinkets, and an eſcorte to ſee him ſafely advanced on the road 25 miles, leſt any of our hunters might fall in with him, and uſe him leſs tenderly than I wiſhed. He appeared to be thankful, and departed from the garriſon with a mixture of ſorrow, gratitude and joy."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.

ARRIVALS at this port from Jan. 1, 1790, *to Jan.* 1, 1791.

Ships	127		
Brigs	260		
Snows	13		
Schooners	217		
Sloops	396		
	Total	1013	
688	of which were	American	
288		Britiſh	
14		Spaniſh	
8		Portugueze	
8		French	
6		Dutch	
1		Dane	
1013			

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Dec. 29.

"Facts have proved, that they were in the right who adviſed people to keep their public ſecurities. They have been conſtantly on the riſe for ſome time paſt, and are now riſing as faſt as ever to be upon a par with money. I have heard and it may be depended upon as true, that our ſix per cent. ſecurities, now ſell in Holland above par, and are riſing ſtill higher, and they certainly ought to be as valuable in America as in Holland and I have therefore adviſed all my friends, poſſeſſed of ſtate or continental notes not to ſell them for leſs than twenty ſhillings in the pound. ——Certainly no eſtate is ſo good as the public ſecurities of this country, and every one who now ſells them below par, will repent when they are gone from him. I am aſſured by a commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts between this ſtate and the union, there will be a balance due to Maſſachuſetts, which will take up and fund all the remainder of her debt, by which means it will ALL be funded by the United States."

ALBANY, Jan. 3.

On Thurſday next, the convention of the ſtate of Vermont meet in Bennington, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the conſtitution of the United States. His excellency Governor Chittenden, chief juſtice Chipman, Stephen R. Bradley, Eſq. the Attorney-General, Thomas Tollman, Eſq. Mr. Jacobs, the Speaker of the Aſſembly, Major-General Ira Allen, and many other principal characters in that ſtate are returned members to this convention.

Commercial Intelligence.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, of OCTOBER 9.

At the COURT at St. JAMES's, October 6, 1790.

PRESENT.

The KING's *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY,

IN COUNCIL.

"WHEREAS by virtue of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, intituled, an act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the ſubjects of his Majeſty's dominions and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, ſo far as the ſame relate to the trade and commerce carried on between this Kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the ſaid United States," his Majeſty by the advice of his Privy Council, did, by an order in Council, made on the firſt day of April, 1790 amongſt other things, declare, That any unmanufactured goods and merchandizes, the importation of which into this kingdom, is not prohibited by law, (except Fiſh-Oil, Blubber, Whale-Fins, and Spermaceti) and any Pig-Iron, Bar-Iron, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rozin, Pot-Aſh, Pearl-Aſh, Indigo, Maſts, Yards, and Bowſprits, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the United States of America, and no other goods or merchandizes, might (until further order) be imported directly from thence into any of the ports of this kingdom, either in Britiſh-built ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, or in ſhips built in the countries belonging to the United States of America, or any of them, and owned by the ſubjects of the ſaid United States, or any of them, and whereof the maſter and three-fourths of the mariners at leaſt are ſubjects of the ſaid United States, or any of them, and may be entered and landed in any port in this kingdom, upon payment of the ſame duties as the like ſort of goods or merchandize are or might be ſubject and liable to, if imported in Britiſh-built ſhips owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects and navigated according to law, from any Britiſh Iſland or plantation in America; notwithſtanding ſuch goods or merchandize, or the ſhips in which the ſame may be brought, might not be accompanied with the certificates or other documents heretofore required by law:

And whereas doubts have ariſen upon the true intent and meaning of that part of his Majeſty's order in council herein before mentioned, which reſpects the importation of Fiſh-Oil, Blubber, Whale-Fins, and Spermaceti, and ſuch other goods and merchandize, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of the ſaid United States as are not therein enumerated or deſcribed:—His Majeſty by the advice of his council, doth hereby order and declare, That Oil made from Fiſh or creatures living in the Sea, and Blubber, Whale-Fins, and Spermaceti, and all other goods and merchandize, the importation of which into this kingdom is not prohibited by law, being the growth, production or manufacture of any of the territories of the United States of America, and not enumerated or deſcribed in the ſaid order, may be imported from thence into this kingdom in Britiſh or American ſhips, owned and navigated as by the ſaid order is required, upon payment of ſuch duties of cuſtoms and exciſe as are payable on the like goods or merchandize, upon their importation into this kingdom, from countries not under the dominion of his Majeſty, according to the tables marked A. D. and F. annexed to an Act, paſſed in the twenty-ſeventh year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, "*An Act for repealing the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms and exciſe, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, &c. &c.*" or by any laws in force, paſſed ſubſequent to the ſaid act, for that purpoſe; and in caſes where different duties are therein impoſed upon the like goods imported from different countries, not under the dominions of his Majeſty, then upon the payment of the loweſt of ſuch duties; and ſuch goods and merchandize ſhall be intitled to the ſame drawbacks as are allowed upon the exportation of the like goods and merchandize from this kingdom, according to the before mentioned tables, or by any other laws in force, paſſed ſubſequent to the ſaid Act, for that purpoſe; and ſhall be liable to the ſame rules, regulations, and reſtrictions, as the like goods and merchandize are liable to upon importation into any port of this kingdom, by any laws in force for that purpoſe.

And the Right Honorable the Lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain. W. FAWKENER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.

The Governor of New-Jerſey has publiſhed the names, purſuant to law, of the candidates for the office Repreſentatives of the United States in that ſtate; they amount to FORTY FIVE!!

The General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Virginia adjourned the 25th ult. During the ſeſſion, they paſſed ſeventy-one acts.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

In committee of the whole—on the bill declaring what officer, in caſe of vacancy of the offices of Preſident, and Vice-Preſident, ſhall act as Preſident.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

THE firſt clauſe of the bill being read, which contains a blank to be filled up with the officer, who ſhall act as Preſident.

Mr. Smith (S.C.) obſerved, that by the conſtitution the vacancy is to be filled with an officer of the United States: This narrows the diſcuſſion, ſaid he, very much. But he conceived there was a previous queſtion neceſſary to be determined, and that was, whether the perſon appointed to ſupply the vacancy ſhould hold the office during the time for which the Preſident and Vice-Preſident was elected; or whether he was to hold the office only till a new election could take place: He thought that by the Conſtitution, a new election was not to take place till the term for which the Preſident and Vice-Preſident had been elected, was expired.

He then deſcanted on the reſpective offices of the Chief Juſtice, Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treaſury—and by ſeveral particulars ſhewed, that the appointment would moſt naturally devolve on the Secretary of State. He accordingly moved that the blank be filled with the words "The Secretary of State."

Mr. Livermore obſerved, that in conſidering this queſtion, he thought no reference ſhould be had to the officers which had been mentioned—for as it was ſuppoſed that the caſe contemplated would not happen once in a 100 years, he conceived that the preſent characters, who now hold the above offices, would be entirely out of the queſtion.——He had in view a different perſon, and that was the Preſident of the Senate, *pro tempore*—and moved that the blank be filled with this perſon.

Mr. White obſerved, that the Conſtitution ſays the vacancy ſhall be filled by an officer of the United States. The Preſident, *pro tempore*, of the Senate, is not an officer of the United States.—Beſides this will give one branch of the legiſlature the power of electing a Preſident: This he conceived was contrary to the Conſtitution—as both branches have a right to an equal voice in the appointment in this caſe. This will introduce the very evil intended to be guarded againſt.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid the motion was directly repugnant to the Conſtitution. Why not chuſe the Speaker of this Houſe?

Mr. Livermore ſaid, he was well aware of the objections offered by the gentlemen: He could have wiſhed the Conſtitution had pointed out the perſon. But he conceived that the Senate was the only body that could do this buſineſs. If either of the officers mentioned, ſhould be the perſon deſignated to ſupply the vacancy, it would be in the power of the Vice-Preſident, by virtue of the power of removing officers, abſolutely to appoint a ſucceſſor, without conſulting either branch of the legiſlature.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that this matter is left with the legiſlature—the whole power of the people, in caſe of the vacancy, devolves on the legiſlature. The particular officer is not pointed out: It lays with Congreſs to ſay who it ſhall be. The Preſident of the Senate is an officer of the United States. In caſe of the death of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, it is common in the ſeveral States for the oldeſt counſellor to preſide. He inſtanced the caſe of the abdication of James IId. Adverting to the conſtitution, he ſhewed that the appointment of Vice-Preſident, in certain caſes devolves on the Senate—who will of courſe be Preſident. The vacancy may be filled for a longer or ſhorter time, and this appears to be a queſtion previous in its nature to be determined.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid he ſhould be in favor of the motion of the gentleman from New-Hampſhire, if it was not for the expreſs proviſion in the conſtitution—which ſays the office ſhall be filled by an officer of the United States. Should the vacancy now happen, there would be no officer in the Senate that could be appointed.

He mentioned that the office of Chief Juſtice was conſidered as next to that of Preſident, and therefore, on the whole, he conſidered him as the moſt proper perſon to fill the vacancy.——He thought the bill reſpecting the votes for Preſident and Vice Preſident ſhould be firſt determined—He moved therefore that the committee ſhould riſe, and take up the next bill.

Mr. Carroll and Mr. Livermore objected to the motion for the committee's riſing.

Mr. Madiſon was alſo oppoſed to the motion: He enlarged on the ſubject—and ſaid he thought it a duty, urged by a variety of conſiderations, important in themſelves, and more ſo perhaps in their conſequences, that the deciſion ſhould be now made.

Mr. Smith ſtarted a variety of objections to Mr. Livermore's propoſition: He thought it unconſtitutional, as it would, in its operation, deprive a ſtate of a vote in the Senate.

Mr. Bourne ſaid he ſeconded the motion for the committee's riſing, becauſe he conceived there was other buſineſs of more immediate importance to be conſidered—and he ſaw no neceſſity of coming to a deciſion on the preſent queſtion, at this time.

Mr. Lawrance ſuppoſed the blank could be filled up in the houſe: He was therefore in favor of the committee's riſing.

The motion for the committee's riſing was negatived.

Mr. Benſon was in favor of filling up the blank with the Chief Juſtice. He obſerved that the objection ariſing from the Vice Preſident's having it in his power to name his ſucceſſor, in caſe the Secretary of State is inſerted, does not apply to the Chief Juſtice. He is independent of the Executive.

He pointed out ſeveral particulars—in which there was an incompatibility in the offices of Secretary of State, and that of Preſident. He obſerved that the appointment to the regency in all countries, is generally of the firſt law officer.

Mr. Jackſon objected to the Chief Juſtice, and ſaid, the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives was, in his opinion, the next officer in point of dignity, to the Preſident and Vice Preſident.

Mr. Madiſon objected to the Chief Juſtice, as it would be blending the Judiciary and Executive. He objected to the Preſident, pro. tem. of the Senate. He will be a Senator of ſome particular State, liable to be inſtructed by the State—and will ſtill hold his office: Thus he will hold two offices at once.——He adverted to the other objections which had been offered againſt the Secretary of State, and ſhewed the compatibility of the two offices.

Mr. Stone ſtated ſundry difficulties reſpecting all the officers that had been named; but on the whole, thought there were fewer againſt the Secretary of State than any other officer that had been mentioned.

Mr. Seney was oppoſed to coming to any deciſion at the preſent time: He thought more important buſineſs was before the houſe: He was not for making any deciſion that ſhould give umbrage to any officer in the government: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, were equally entitled to the public notice.

Mr. Carroll was in favor of coming to a deciſion—and if nothing more could be offered againſt the motion for filling up the blank with the Secretary of State, he preſumed the committee were ripe for a deciſion—he referred to the ſituation of countries who had not in ſeaſon made proviſion for a regent, &c.

Mr. Sherman ſaid he was in favor of the committee's riſing and reporting the bill, and leave the blanks to be filled up in the houſe.

Mr. White was in favor of filling up the blank in the committee: He ſaw no reaſon for a delay. The officers mentioned are as well known now, as they will be 3 days hence. The Preſident and Vice-Preſident being in health, is a reaſon why the ſubject ſhould now be conſidered: It can be done with coolneſs, and freedom from all warmth.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid, he thought there was no neceſſity for precipitating the deciſion: With reſpect to every perſon that has been named, difficulties have been ſtarted: The ſubject is important—and time ſhould be given to deliberate on the ſeveral officers that have been named.—He hoped therefore that the Committee would riſe, and report the bill—and leave the blank to be filled up at another time.

Mr Burke was in favor of the committee's riſing: He obſerved, that the members in general appeared to be very much undetermined:—This is the firſt day the ſubject has been under conſideration: He hoped the members would not be precipitated to vote on the occaſion.

Mr. Carroll ſaid, if the Committee ſhould riſe, he hoped the bill would not be reported; but that they would ſet again.

Mr. Burke ſaid he hoped the committee would ſet again.

The queſtion on the committee's riſing and reporting progreſs, was carried in the affirmative.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

The bill for granting lands to the inhabitants and ſettlers of the town of Vincennes in the illinois country north weſt of the Ohio, and confirming them in their poſſeſſions, was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe this day week.

Mr. Sedgwick preſented petitions from a number of officers and ſoldiers in the Maſſachuſetts line of the late army, which were read and referred to the Secretary of war.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from a number of tradeſmen employed in the various branches of ſhip-building, in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, praying that they may have ſome

ſpeedy remedy for recovery of their debts in thoſe branches of buſineſs by inſtituting ſuits in the federal courts, which was read and laid on the table.

Alſo a petition from Joſhua Barney, late a capt. in the navy of the United States, praying to be reimburſed his expences, while a priſoner with the enemy; and that he may be put on the ſame footing with the other officers in the late American navy.

Alſo a petition of ſundry officers of the late American navy, praying compenſations for ſervices, &c. the two laſt petitions were read, and referred to a ſelect committee of five members.

Mr. Cadwallader preſented a petition from the public creditors of Monmouth county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, praying an alteration in the funding ſyſtem, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Williamſon moved that the rule of the houſe in theſe words "that no bill amended by the Senate ſhall be committed" may be expunged, which was agreed to by the houſe.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they have paſſed a bill for erecting that part of the ſtate of Virginia, called the diſtrict of Kentucky, into a ſeparate ſtate, and for admitting the ſame as a member of the union to which they deſire the concurrence of the houſe.

In committee of the whole on the bill repealing after the laſt day of next, the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled and other ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion as far as the 45th ſection. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

The bill for the admiſſion of the diſtrict of Kentucky into the union, was read the ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Sedgwick laid the following motions on the table:—That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to authoriſe the Preſident of the United States to cauſe the principal of the debt, due to foreign officers, the intereſt whereof is now payable in Paris, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, to be diſcharged.

That as it will be impracticable, during the preſent ſeaſon, to conſider and decide on the report of the Attorney-General reſpecting the judiciary ſyſtem with that deliberation which the importance of the ſubject demands, the conſideration of the ſaid report be poſtponed.

Alſo that the Attorney-General be directed to report to this houſe a bill, making a temporary proviſion for the clerks, jurors, and other officers of the federal courts—and that he alſo report to the next ſeſſion, a bill, making a general proviſion for the officers, and jurors of ſaid courts.

In committee of the whole on the bill repealing after the laſt day of next, the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled ſpirits—and laying others in their ſtead.

The diſcuſſion of the remaining ſections was finiſhed—and the bill, with the ſeveral amendments, reported by the chairman to the houſe.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, it was voted, that the conſideration of the bill with the amendments be poſtponed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, on the bill declaring the officer, who, in caſe of vacancy in the office of Preſident, and Vice-Preſident, ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident of the United States.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Smith's (S. C.) motion for filling up the blank with "the Secretary of ſtate for the time being," was read—which occaſioned a renewal of the debate on the ſubject.—The committee appeared to be much divided, as before—and a motion being made for their riſing, it was carried in the affirmative.—The committee therefore roſe and reported progreſs.

Mr. Livermore gave notice, that he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of Congreſs.

The houſe then went into committee on the bill declaring the time when the electors of preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States ſhall be choſen; alſo when they ſhall meet and give in their votes.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Some time was ſpent in diſcuſſing the firſt ſection of this bill; but the committee roſe without coming to any deciſion.

Mr. Ames' motion reſpecting further compenſation to the commiſſioners of loans, for extra ſervices, was referred, on motion of that gentleman, to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Bourne was added to the committee on the navigation act.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A memorial of Andrew Brown was read, purporting that he intends publiſhing a correct edition of the Laws and Reſolutions of the Legiſlature of the United States, beginning with the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, and ſolicits the countenance of Congreſs to the publication.

Mr. White, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill for eſtabliſhing a land-office for the ſale of the unappropriated lands in the Weſtern Territory—read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Thurſday next.

Ordered, That 100 copies be printed.

Mr. Fitzſimons, of the committee to which was referred the petition of ſundry officers of the navy, brought in a report, which was—That the prayer of ſaid petition cannot be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition. This report was accepted by the houſe.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion for appointing a committee to bring in a bill providing for the payment of the debt due to foreign officers, was taken up, and referred to a committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Benſon and Seney.

Mr. Madiſon laid before the houſe a memorial and three reſolutions of the legiſlature of the State of Virginia, on the ſubject of the funding law, which were read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill determining the time when the Electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be choſen—and when they ſhall meet and give in their votes.

The committee finiſhed the diſcuſſion of this bill and agreed to ſundry amendments, which were reported to the houſe—the houſe took the ſame into conſideration, and adopted them with ſome additional amendments; it was then ordered that the bill ſhould lie on the table till Monday. Adjourned till Monday.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A motion lately made in the National Aſſembly, that the French flag ſhould diſplay the national colours, occaſioned a warm debate; in which M. *Mirabeau* diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by his uſual eloquence and addreſs—ſo that the motion was carried, notwithſtanding the oppoſition, from the ariſtocracy, was more open and bold than uſual.

M. *Mirabeau* concluded his ſpeech with adding to the original motion, for diſplaying the national colours on the French flag, a further clauſe directing that inſtead of the uſual ſhout of *Vive le Roi*, on board the ſhips every morning and evening, and on all important occaſions, it ſhall henceforward be "VIVE LA NATION, LA LOI ET LE ROI."—This motion, as thus enlarged, was adopted, after a clamorous and diſorderly debate.

The three colours of liberty having been ordered to decorate the naval flag of France, a motion for the like change in the colours of the army, was agreed to without debate. The national colours are to be made of French manufactures.

A plan of national education has been reported to the National Aſſembly, by three eminent profeſſors.

M. *Barnave*, on the 25th Oct. was elected Preſident of the National Aſſembly.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.

Capt. Higginſon *arrived at Boſton the 4th inſt. from* Milford-Haven, (England,) *which he left the 21ſt November: He ſaw a London paper of 13th Nov. which contained the articles of the Convention, for a reconciliation between Spain and England, ſigned by* Count Florida Blanca, and Mr. Fitzherbert.

The legiſlature of the ſtate of Georgia have paſſed ſundry reſolves on the *Treaty* formed by the United States with the Creek-Indians:—

The firſt reſolve recognizes the legality of the treaty—and ſays it ought to be preſerved inviolate, and the houſe engages to ſupport the faith of the United States pledged thereby.

The ſecond reſolve cenſures the treaty, as making too great conceſſions to the Indians.

The third reſolve ſays, the *third* article of the treaty is particularly liable to cenſure, as it renders the reſtoration of the property, carried off by the Indians, precarious, and ſubjects the priſoners in their hands to a ten months longer continuance of their captivity.

The fourth reſolve cenſures the treaty, as relinquiſhing to the Indians, certain diſtricts, ſold and ceded by them to the inhabitants of Georgia.

The fifth reſolve cenſures the fifth article, as liable to a conſtruction unfavorable to the ſovereignty of Georgia over, and pre-emption to, the lands allotted to the Indians.

The ſixth reſolve, cenſures the ſeventh article as not being founded on a principle of reciprocity, and equality—admitting the Indians to hunt on the lands of the white people, while it reſtrains the latter from hunting on the Creek lands!

The governor of Georgia, in conſequence of ſome murders and depredations recently committed by the Creek Indians, has iſſued a proclamation forbidding the Indians to come armed within the territories of that ſtate, until the pleaſure of the Preſident of the United States is known, reſpecting thoſe ravages.

THE PRESIDENT—a new Ship, of 1000 tons, was lately launched at Providence; the property of Meſſrs. Brown and Francis.

The tranquility of the United States—the equal rights of the ſeveral ſtates—the apportioning of the public burthens—and protecting the agricultural ſtates from the unjuſt impoſitions of the commercial, are inſeparably connected with the exerciſe on the part of the general government of the power of laying and collecting an exciſe, in ſome ſuch form as that propoſed by the bill now pending before the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

It is to be remarked, that the objections generally urged againſt an exciſe, do not apply to the above bill—nor have ſuch been offered by its oppoſers. A peal has however been rung upon the *word*—and it is very humorous to obſerve what a climax may be founded upon a ſtring of terms, without any meaning, in reſpect to the ſubject under debate.

Six per cents were at 17*ſ.* at Boſton the 6th inſtant, pr. price current.

Amount of TONNAGE employed in the Trade of the United States, from 1ſt October 1789, to 30th September 1790.

	Tons.	
New-Hampſhire,	13,519	
Maſſachuſetts,	177,022	
Rhode-Iſland,*	9,525	54-25
Connecticut,	30,616	79-95
New-York,	48,274	1—4
New-Jerſey,	5,514	1—2
Pennſylvania,	56,997	5-12
Delaware,	4,141	3—4
Maryland,	55,430	78-95
Virginia,	43,528	65-95
North Carolina, †	29,942	45-95
South Carolina, ‡	17,379	69-95
Georgia,	10,634	33-95
American,	502,526	40-95
Foreign Tonnage,	262,913	57-95
United States and Britiſh,	312	1—2
United States and other Foreign,	338	2—3
Total,	766,091	16-95

DOLLARS, 165,465 93½ CENTS.

* The returns from this State commenced 21 June, 1790
† From North Carolina, 11th March, 1790.
‡ Returns from S. Carolina for three quarters only received.

ON the firſt Friday of this month, the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL Society met, and agreeable to the fundamental regulations reſpecting the election of their officers, choſe the following:

Preſident. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, L. L. D.

Vice-Preſidents, Hon. Thomas Jefferſon,* Rev. Dr. John Ewing, Rev. Dr. William Smith.

Secretaries. Dr. James Hutchinſon, Mr. Robert Patterſon, Mr. Jonathan Williams, Dr. Samuel Magaw.

Curators. Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, Dr. Samuel Duffield, Mr. Charles W. Peale.

Treaſurer. Mr. John Vaughan.

Counſellors to hold their office for three years. Dr. Adam Kuhn, Mr. Jared Ingerſoll, Mr. Andrew Ellicott, Dr. Samuel P. Griffiths.

Dr. Nicholas Collin, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Duffield, deceaſed.

The Counſellors, whoſe period of office hath not yet expired, are the following, Hon. *Thomas McKean*, Dr. *Blackwell*, Meſſrs *William Barton*, *Iſaac Gray*, *Charles Petitt*, Dr. *Benjamin Ruſh*, and Dr. *John Jones*.

Extract from the Minutes.
SAMUEL MAGAW, Secretary.

* *Secretary of State.*

BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 1, 1791.

BANK ACCOUNTS are now kept in DOLLARS and CENTS. All perſons tranſacting buſineſs at BANK, are requeſted to draw their CHECKS in the following way.

100 Pence.	100 Cents.	100 Pence.	100 Cents.	100 Pence.	100 Cents.	100 Pence.	100 Cents.
1	1	25	28	49	54	73	81
2	2	26	29	50	55	74	82
3	3	27	30	51	57	75	83
4	4	28	31	52	58	76	84
5	5	29	32	53	59	77	85
6	7	30	33	54	60	78	87
7	8	31	34	55	61	79	88
8	9	32	35	56	62	80	89
9	10	33	37	57	63	81	90
10	11	34	38	58	64	82	91
11	12	35	39	59	65	83	92
12	13	36	40	60	67	84	93
13	14	37	41	61	68	85	94
14	15	38	42	62	69	86	95
15	17	39	43	63	70	87	97
16	18	40	44	64	71	88	98
17	19	41	45	65	72	89	99
18	20	42	47	66	73	90	100
19	21	43	48	67	74		
20	22	44	49	68	75		
21	23	45	50	69	77		
22	24	46	51	70	78		
23	25	47	52	71	79		
24	27	48	53	72	80		

	CENTS.
1-16 of a DOLLAR	6 1-2
1-8 Do.	12 1-2
1-4 Do.	25
1-2 Do.	50
1-2 PISTAREEN	10
1 PISTAREEN	20

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	16/6. 17/. pr. £.	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/6.—8/9.	43¾	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/9.	43¾	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates 15/.	15/6.	76¾	do.
Indents	8/6.—8/9.	43¾	do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts, 11/.	11/6.	57½	do.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 13, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the 9th Day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to prepare and report, on this Day, ſuch further Proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the PUBLIC CREDIT —the ſaid Secretary further

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

THE payment of the intereſt of the public debt, at thirteen different places, is a weighty reaſon, peculiar to our immediate ſituation, for deſiring a bank circulation. Without a paper, in general currency, equivalent to gold and ſilver, a conſiderable proportion of the ſpecie of the country muſt always be ſuſpended from circulation, and left to accumulate, preparatorily to each day of payment; and as often as one approaches, there muſt in ſeveral caſes be an actual tranſportation of the metals at both expence and riſk, from their natural and proper reſervoirs to diſtant places. This neceſſity will be felt very injuriouſly to the trade of ſome of the States; and will embarraſs not a little the operations of the treaſury in thoſe States. It will alſo obſtruct thoſe negociations, between different parts of the union, by the inſtrumentality of treaſury bills, which have already afforded valuable accommodations to trade in general.

Aſſuming it then as a conſequence from what has been ſaid, that a national bank is a deſirable inſtiution, two enquiries emerge—Is there no ſuch inſtitution, already in being, which has a claim to that character, and which ſupercedes the propriety or neceſſity of another? If there be none, what are the principles upon which one ought to be eſtabliſhed?

There are at preſent three banks in the United States: That of North-America, eſtabliſhed in the city of Philadelphia; that of New-York, eſtabliſhed in the city of New-York; that of Maſſachuſetts, eſtabliſhed in the town of Boſton. Of theſe three, the firſt is the only one which has at any time had a direct relation to the government of the United States.

The bank of North America originated in a reſolution of Congreſs of the 26th of May, 1781, founded upon a propoſition of the ſuperintendant of finance, which was afterwards carried into execution by an ordinance of the 31ſt of December following, entitled, "An ordinance to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the bank of North-America."

The aid afforded to the United States by this inſtitution, during the remaining period of the war, was of eſſential conſequence; and its conduct towards them ſince the peace, has not weakened its title to their patronage and favour. So far its pretenſions to the character in queſtion are reſpectable; but there are circumſtances which militate againſt them; and conſiderations which indicate the propriety of an eſtabliſhment on different principles.

The directors of this bank, on behalf of their conſtituents, have ſince *accepted* and *acted* under a new charter from the State of Pennſylvania, materially variant from their original one; and which ſo narrows the foundation of the inſtitution, as to render it an incompetent baſis for the extenſive purpoſes of a national bank.

The limit aſſigned by the ordinance of Congreſs to the ſtock of the bank, is ten millions of dollars. The laſt charter of Pennſylvania confines it to two millions. Queſtions naturally ariſe, whether there be not a direct repugnancy between two charters ſo differently circumſtanced; and whether the acceptance of the one is not to be deemed a virtual ſurrender of the other. But perhaps it is neither adviſeable nor neceſſary to attempt a ſolution of them.

There is nothing in the acts of Congreſs, which imply an excluſive right in the inſtitution to which they relate, except during the term of the war. There is therefore nothing, if the public good require it, which prevents the eſtabliſhment of another. It may however be incidentally remarked, that in the general opinion of the citizens of the United States, the bank of North-America has taken the ſtation of a bank of Pennſylvania only. This is a ſtrong argument for a new inſtitution, or for a renovation of the old, to reſtore it to the ſituation in which it originally ſtood, in the view of the United States.

But tho' the ordinance of Congreſs contains no grant of excluſive privileges, there may be room to alledge, that the government of the United States ought not, in point of candour and equity, to eſtabliſh any rival or interfering inſtitution, in prejudice of the one already eſtabliſhed; eſpecially as this has, from ſervices rendered, well-founded claims to protection and regard.

The juſtice of ſuch an obſervation ought within proper bounds to be admitted. A new eſtabliſhment of the ſort ought not to be made, without cogent and ſincere reaſons of public good. And in the manner of doing it, every facility ſhould be given to a conſolidation of the old with the new, upon terms not injurious to the parties concerned. But there is no ground to maintain, that in a caſe in which the government has made no condition reſtricting its authority, it ought voluntarily to reſtrict it, through regard to the intereſts of a particular inſtitution, when thoſe of the State dictate a different courſe; eſpecially too after ſuch circumſtances have intervened, as characterize the actual ſituation of the bank of North-America.

The inducements to a new diſpoſition of the thing are now to be conſidered. The firſt of them which occurs is, the, at leaſt ambiguous, ſituation in which the bank of North-America has placed itſelf, by the acceptance of its laſt charter. If this has rendered it the mere bank of a particular ſtate, liable to diſſolution at the expiration of fourteen years, to which term the act of that ſtate has reſtricted its duration, it would be neither fit nor expedient to accept it as an equivalent for a bank of the United States.

The reſtriction of its capital alſo, which, according to the ſame ſuppoſition, cannot be extended beyond two millions of dollars, is a concluſive reaſon for a different eſtabliſhment. So ſmall a capital promiſes neither the requiſite aid to government, nor the requiſite ſecurity to the community. It may anſwer very well the purpoſes of local accommodation, but is an inadequate foundation for a circulation co-extenſive with the United States; embracing the whole of their revenues, and affecting every individual into whoſe hands the paper may come.

And inadequate as ſuch a capital would be to the eſſential ends of a national bank, it is liable to be rendered ſtill more ſo, by that principle of the conſtitution of the bank of North-America, contained equally in its old and in its new charter, which leaves the increaſe of the *actual* capital at any time (now far ſhort of the allowed extent) to the diſcretion of the directors or ſtockholders. It is naturally to be expected, that the allurements of an advanced price or ſtock, and of large dividends, may diſincline thoſe who are intereſted, to an extenſion of capital; from which they will be apt to fear a diminution of profits. And from this circumſtance, the intereſt and accommodation of the public (as well individually as collectively) are made more ſubordinate to the intereſt, real or imagined, of the ſtockholders, than they ought to be. It is true, that unleſs the latter be conſulted, there can be no bank (in the ſenſe at leaſt in which inſtitutions of this kind, worthy of confidence, can be eſtabliſhed in this country.) But it does not follow, that this is alone to be conſulted, or that it even ought to be paramount. Public utility is more truly the object of public banks, than private profit. And it is the buſineſs of government, to conſtitute them on ſuch principles, that while the latter will reſult, in a ſufficient degree, to afford competent motives to engage in them, the former be not made ſubſervient to it. To effect this, a principle object of attention ought to be to give free ſcope to the creation of an ample capital; and with this view, fixing the bounds, which are deemed ſafe and convenient, to leave no diſcretion either to ſtop ſhort of them or to overpaſs them. The want of this precaution, in the eſtabliſhment of the bank of North-America, is a further and an important reaſon for deſiring one differently conſtituted.

There may be room at firſt ſight for a ſuppoſition, that as the profits of a bank will bear a proportion to the extent of its operations, and as, for this reaſon, the intereſt of the ſtockholders will not be diſadvantageouſly affected by any neceſſary augmentations of capital, there is no cauſe to apprehend that they will be indiſpoſed to ſuch augmentations. But moſt men in matters of this nature, prefer the certainties they enjoy, to probabilities depending on untried experiments; eſpecially when theſe promiſe rather, that they will not be injured, than that they will be benefited.

From the influence of this principle, and a deſire of enhancing its profits, the directors of a bank will be more apt to overſtrain its faculties, in an attempt to face the additional demands, which the courſe of buſineſs may create, than to ſet on foot new ſubſcriptions, which may hazard a diminution of the profits, and even a temporary reduction of the price of ſtock.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE and ELASTICS,
CONGRESS BROWN,
LONDON SMOKE,
LEAD DRAB,
BLUE and OTHER faſhionable Colours,

Manufactured at Hartford, (State of Connecticut,) juſt received, and are now offered for Sale, at the

CHEAP STORE, No. 38,
North Third Street,

At which Store are alſo opening a large and general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

CLOTHS,
Linens,
Cambrics,
Painted, ſprigged, tambour-ed book, and jaconet Muſlins,
Chintzes,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Silks,

ELEGANT Veſt Patterns—adapted to the ſeaſon,
Silk, Cotton, and Worſted Hoſe,
Corduroys,
Velveretts, and Royal Ribs,
Beſt Buck, Beaver, and White Kidd Gloves,

A Variety of STUFFS.

And many other Articles, too numerous to inſert in an Advertiſement; all of which are now ſelling by *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, on ſo low terms, as to make them an object to the purchaſers.

N. B. A few Barrels of MACKAREL, and Nova-Scotia HERRINGS. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 12, 1791.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boſton, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Seaſon, and three times a week during the Summer Seaſon.

Good Carriages, Horſes, and careful Drivers are provided.——Paſſengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.——Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in theſe Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for ſtarting from the reſpective Stage Houſes is abſolutely neceſſary—from which there can be no deviation. *Norwich, Dec.* 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eaſtward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Norwich——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wedneſdays and Saturdays,
For the Weſtward, leaves Boſton——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Providence——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

69—1w3m JESSE BROWN.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers af the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars,*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who wil pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Common wealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, July 28, 8790.

☞ *Tickets in the above Lottery are to be ſold by* Stephen Auſtin, *corner of Front and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.*

PLEASE TO NOTICE.

☞ *FOR the accommodation of thoſe who would wiſh to become Adventurers in the Firſt Claſs of the* MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL STATE LOTTERY, *letters*, poſt paid, *directed to* SAMUEL COOPER, *at his Office, North ſide State-Houſe, Boſton, encloſing Philadelphia, New-York or Boſton Bank-Bills, or other good Bills, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded* immediately *upon the receipt of ſuch letters.*

Boſton, Dec. 22, 1790.

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.
PER QUANTITY.

JANUARY 14.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	6½d	
Allum, Engliſh,	pr. cwt.	36s	
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d	
Aſhes, pot,	per ton,	35 a 37l 10s	
Arrack	pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d	
Brandy, common,		7s 6d	
——Cogniac		8s 4d	
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l a 16l	
Bricks	pr. M	30s	
Bread, ſhip	pr. cwt.	18s 6d 19s	
Ditto, pilot		35s	
Ditto, ſmall water		65s	
Beer, American, in bot.	pr. doz.	8s 4d	
——	pr. bbl.	30s	
BOARDS: Oak	pr. M feet,	4l 10s 4l 18s	
BOARDS: Merch. pine		4l 10s 4l 15s	
BOARDS: Sap, do.		2l: 7s 6d 3l	
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.		2l 5s 2l 7s 6d	
BOARDS: Cedar		4l 4l 5s	
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s *pr M.*			
Brimſtone in rolls	pr. cwt.	24s	
BEEF: Iriſh	pr. bbl.	55s 60s	
BEEF: Boſton		50s	
BEEF: Country		48s 50s	
Butter	pr. lb.	10d 12d	
——in kegs		10d	
Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s 2s 6d	
Chocolate	pr. lb.	10d 11d	
Coal	pr. buſhel	1s 8d	
Coffee	pr. lb.	1s 2d	
Cinnamon		18s 20s	
Caſſia		4s	
Cheeſe, Engliſh		1s 6d	
—— Country		6d 7½d	
CANDLES: Sper.	pr. lb.	3s 3d 3s 6d	
CANDLES: Wax		3s	
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax		1s 2d	
CANDLES: Mould, tallow		11d 12d	
CANDLES: Dipped		9d 9½d	
Cotton		1s 4d 1s 8d	
Currants		1s 6 2s	
Cloves		1s 5s	
Copperas	pr. cwt.	15s 17s 6d	
Cordage		60s 62s 6d	
Cocoa		62s 6d 67s 6d	
Duck, Ruſſia,	pr. piece	80s 85s	
——Ravens		65s 70s	
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	43s	
——Common,		39s	
——Bur middlings,	beſt	37s	
——Middlings		34s	
——Ship-ſtuff	pr. cwt.	14s 16s	
Flax	pr. lb.	8d 9d	
Fuſtic	pr. ton,	135s 150s	
Feathers	pr. lb.	2s 4d	
Flaxſeed	pr. buſh.	5s 3d	
Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l	
Ginger, white race		52s 6d	
Ditto, common		50s	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	1s 2d	
Ginſeng,		2s	
Gunpowder, cannon,	pr. quarter caſk,	30s	
Ditto, fine glazed		37s 6d	
Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	5s 6s	
Do.	pr. caſe,	30s 35s	
GRAIN: Wheat	pr. buſh	8s 4d 6d	
GRAIN: Rye		5s	
GRAIN: Oats		1s 8d 2s 6d	
GRAIN: Indian corn		2s 6d 3s	
GRAIN: Barley		4s 9d	
GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled		20s	
GRAIN: Buckwheat		2s	
Hams	pr. lb.	7d 8d	
Hemp,	pr. ton,	50l 56l	
Hogſhead hoops,	pr. M	5l 6l	
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	20s	
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d 10d	
Hops		2s 3d 2s 6d	
Indigo, French,		7s 6d 12s	
——Carolina		4s 7s 6d	
Irons, ſad	pr. cwt.	50s	
IRON: Caſtings		22s 6d 30s	
IRON: Bar	pr. ton,	29l 30l	
IRON: Pig		10l	
IRON: Sheet		60l 65l	
IRON: Nail rods		36l	
Junk,	pr. cwt.	27s 35s	
Lard, hogs		9d 10d	
Lead in pigs		40s 42s 6d	
——in bars		45s 50s	
Lead, white		80s 85s	
——red		47s 6d	
Leather, foal	pr. lb.	1s 2d 1s 4d	
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s 45s	
Logwood		7l 5s 8l	
Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	10s	
——Rye		28s	
Mackarel, beſt		60s	
——Common		30s 52s 6d	
Mace	pr. lb.	70s	
Muſtard		2s 4d	
Madder, beſt		1s 8d 1s 9d	
Molaſſes	pr. gall.	2s 9d	
Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	13s	
Maſt ſpars		6s 7s 6d	
Mahogany		8d 12d	
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	60s 67s 6d	
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d 8½d 9d	
OIL: Linſeed,	pr. gall.	3s 9d	
OIL: Train		1s 10d 2s	
OIL: Spermaceti		3s 7d	
OIL: Whale		1s 10d 2s	
OIL: Olive		6s 6d	
OIL: Ditto	pr. caſe	28s 30s	
OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks,	pr. box,	52s 6d 60s	
OIL: —baſkets 12 bottles		28s	
Oak timber	pr. ton	40s	
Porter in caſks,	pr. gall.	2s	
——London,	pr. doz.	12s 6d 15s	
Porter, American	pr. doz.	12s	
Pitch,	pr. bbl.	25s	
Pork, Burlington,		90s	
——Lower county		70s 85s	
——Carolina		75s	
Peas, Albany		7s 6d 8s 4d	
Pepper,	pr. lb.	2s 9d	
Pimento		1s 6d	
Rice	pr. cwt.	24s	
Roſin	pr. bbl.	25s	
Raiſins, beſt,	pr. keg	55s	
Ditto	pr. jar	25s	
Ditto	pr. box	17s 6d	
RUM: Jamaica	pr. gall.	5s 6d 6s	
RUM: Antigua		5s	
RUM: Windward		4s 6d	
RUM: Barbadoes		4s 4s 4d	
RUM: Country, N. E.		3s 3s 1d	
RUM: Taffia		2s 4d 2s 6d	
Saſſafras	pr. ton	45s 60s	
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	6l 10s	
Sulphur, flour		40s 41s	
Shot		50s	
STEEL: German	pr. cwt.	60s 70s	
STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered		82s 6d	
STEEL: American	pr. ton	40l 60l	
STEEL: Crowley's	pr. fag.	4l 10s	
Snake root	pr. lb.	1s 6d 2s 8d	
Soap, Common		5d 6d	
——Brown		6d	
——Caſtile		8d 9d	
Starch		7½d	
Snuff		1s 6d 2s 4d 3s 6d	
Spermaceti, refined,		3s	
Sail Cloth, Engliſh,	pr. yard,	1s 6d 2s 2d	
——Boſton, No. I.		2s 3d	
——No. II.		2s 2d	
——Ruſſia ſheeting,	pr. p.	90s	
SUGAR: Lump,	pr. lb.	1s 5d	
SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined		1s 6d	
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.		1s 10½d	
SUGAR: Havannah, white		11d	
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,		8d 10d	
SUGAR: Muſcovada,	pr. cwt.	75s 90s	
Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	3s 9d	
SALT: Allum	pr. buſh.	2s 2s 3d	
SALT: Liverpool		2s 6d	
SALT: Cadiz		2s	
SALT: Liſbon		2s 4d 2s 6d	
Ship build. W. O. frames	p. ton,	80s 85s	
Do. LO. & red C. do.		6l 6l 5s	
Shingles, ſhort,	p. M.	15s 20s	
——long dreſſed		90s 100s	
Scantling, heart,		90s 150s	
——Sap		42s 45s	
STAVES: Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	12l	
STAVES: W. O. hogſhead		7l 5s	
STAVES: R. O. do.		5l 5s	
STAVES: Leogan		5l 15s	
STAVES: Barrel		4l 15s	
STAVES: Heading		8l 10s	
SKINS: Otter, beſt	pr. piece	30s	
SKINS: Minks		1s 1s 6d	
SKINS: Fox, grey		2s 6d 5s	
SKINS: ——red		6s 7s 6d	
SKINS: Martins		3s	
SKINS: Fiſhers		2s 6d 5s	
SKINS: Bears		7s 6d 20s	
SKINS: Racoons		2s 4s	
SKINS: Muſk-rats		9d 1s 6d	
SKINS: Beaver,	pr. lb.	7s 6d 11s 3d	
SKINS: Deer, in hair		1s 6d 2s 3d	
Tar, N. Jerſey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	13s	
——Carolina,	32 gall.	15s 17s	
Turpentine		20s 22s 6d	
——Spirits,	pr. gall.	3s 9d	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new beſt		35s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——inferior		26s 28s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old		45s 50s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock		19s 6d 22s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland		40s 60s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark		20s 22s 6d	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf		22s 6d	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore		15s 16s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new		24s 26s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old		30s	
TEAS: Hyſon	pr. lb.	7s 8s 4d	
TEAS: Hyſon ſkin,		4s 4s 6d	
TEAS: Souchong, beſt		7s 6d 8s	
TEAS: Congo,		3s 4d 3s 9d	
TEAS: Bohea,		2s 7d	
Tallow, refined		9d	
Tin	pr. box,	110s 112s 6d	
Verdigreaſe	pr. lb.	4s 4s 6d	
Vermillion,		11s 3d	
Varniſh,		2s 2s 3d	
WINE: Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l 80l	
WINE: Liſbon		40l	
WINE: Teneriffe		22l 10s 24l	
WINE: Fayal	pr. gall.	3s 1d 3s 3d	
WINE: Port	pr. pipe	39l 40l	
WINE: Ditto	pr. gall.	5s 10d	
WINE: Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s	
WINE: Claret		30s 45s	
WINE: Sherry	pr. gall.	6s 9d 9s	
WINE: Malaga		4s 5s	
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s 2s 2d	
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	1s 3d	
——ſhort,	pr. lb.	1s 10½d	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 days,	70
Ditto	60 days	72½
Ditto	30 days	74
Amſterdam,	60 days,	
	pr. guilder,	3
	30 days	3s 1d
France,	60 days, pr. 5 liv.	7s 2d
	30 days	7s 3d

EBENEZER HAZARD and JONAS ADDOMS have entered into partnerſhip, and opened an OFFICE, at No. 173, in Market-Street, a few doors above Fourth-Street, where, under the Firm of

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

They purchaſe and ſell all kinds of

CERTIFICATES—PAPER MONEY, and BANK STOCK.

N. B. Transfers made at the Public Offices, and Buſineſs in general tranſacted on Commiſſion. *December* 29.